



snehashraya

Cancer Hospice and Daycare Center, Ahmedabad
B. Arch Thesis | 2017

01



vāṇijyadūta

Israeli Consulate General, Mumbai
B. Arch Semester 7 | 2015

08



vana-okaśā

Co-operative Housing Society for Working Professionals, Pune
B. Arch Semester 8 | 2016

12



saṃnidhāna

Bashiruddin Community Hall and Playground, Dhaka
Internship, Shatotto, Dhaka | 2018

15



antyeṣṭi

Delower Hossain Crematorium and Children's Graveyard, Dhaka
Internship, Shatotto, Dhaka | 2018

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vidyā-vihāra

COEP Bajaj School of Mechanical Engineering and House of Clubs
Christopher Charles Benninger and Associates | 2019

19



atirikta

Other Work

22

Rishaad Amirali Amlani

Master of Architecture Application Portfolio
Academic | Professional | Interiors | Landscape | Writing



Vernacular
Architecture



Psychology



Healing



Community
Participation



Sustainability



Social
Relevance

brief

The World Cancer Report by the WHO has said that “one in 10 Indians will develop cancer during their lifetime, and one in 15 Indians will die of cancer.” Experience from cancer centers suggests that two-thirds of patients with cancer are incurable at presentation and need palliative care. The goal of palliative care is to improve the quality of life of both patients and families by responding to pain and other distressing physical symptoms and providing nursing care and psycho-social and spiritual support. It needs a team comprising doctors, nurses, counselors, social workers, and volunteers. Hospices bring all of these facilities and facilitators under one roof in a home-like setting.

In India, hospice care is challenging to find, with 19 states/union territories without services. The western state of Gujarat is one of them. Gujarat has the highest cancer incidence in India. Close to 75,000 cases of common cancer were diagnosed in 2016, with a mortality rate of almost 50%. Hospices are the need of the hour. The thesis studies the disease, the history of palliative care in India and the world, physical and psycho-social problems faced by cancer patients, healing principles in architecture, and the psychological effects of color and texture.



The project is a reminder that death, done well, can be a beautiful and liberating experience, a chance for families to come together and to heal, to share memories and hope, to embrace both the past and the future and to complete the great circle of life.



Building Type

Healthcare, Institutional, Residential

Capacity

120 Patients, 40 Outpatients

Construction Type

Confined Load Bearing Masonry (Earthquake Resistant)

Measurements

Site Area : 21,400 sq. m.

Site Coverage : 9200 sq. m.

Gross Area : 11650 sq. m.

Net Area : 7150 sq. m.

De-facto Area : 4500 sq. m.

Components

Meet and Greet Area

Staff and Administration

Outpatient Department

Community Garden

Therapy Areas

Inpatient Bedrooms and Wards

Daycare and Café

Mortuary

response to location and context



The site proposed for the hospice is in a semi-urban setting, as the hospice needs to be a stand-alone care environment. Land and construction cost in the area is lower, allowing for an expansive design and incorporation of more green space. The city's largest Cancer Hospital is only a mile away, and it is accessible from significant transit nodes.



IIM Ahmedabad, 1974
Louis Kahn



Gandhi Smarak, 1958
Charles Correa



Sidi Saiyyed Mosque, 1572



Villa Sarabhai, 1955
Le Corbusier



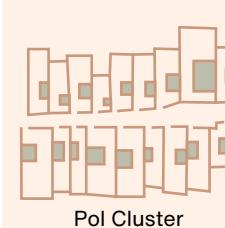
Sanskar Kendra, 1956
Le Corbusier



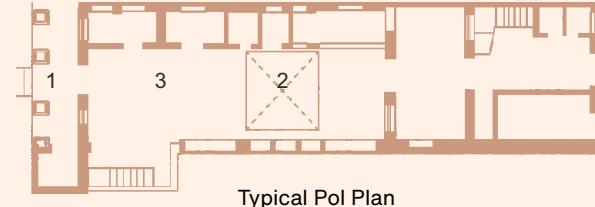
Rani Ki Vav, 11th Century

the vernacular: pol houses of ahmedabad

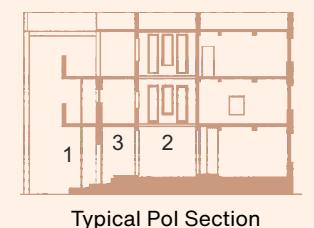
The Hospice derives spatial elements from the 300-year old traditional housing typology of Ahmedabad called Pols. These closed communities are usually inhabited by people or families connected by caste, relation, and profession. In the past, this dense fabric of houses shielded against external invasions, and also the congenital architecture protected the inhabitants from the extreme hot climates.



Pol Cluster



Typical Pol Plan



Typical Pol Section

Deep buildings with narrow frontage opening out into narrow streets, strong linear arrangement and organisation

1. Ovla: shaded transition space between the street and the house, seating spaces for interaction with neighbors
2. Chowk: central open-air part of the house that holds all the other spaces together, main activity area, also functions as a light well and a ventilation shaft

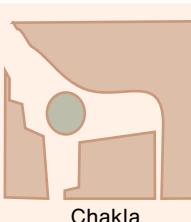
3. Baithak: reception and formal social space
Balconies, projections and jaali screens act as buffers, protecting the inner spaces from harsh sunlight

the local: hierarchy of open spaces in ahmedabad



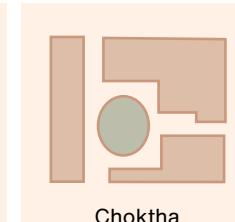
Manek Chowk

open space surrounded by buildings at the city level



Chakla

nodes of public interaction at the city level



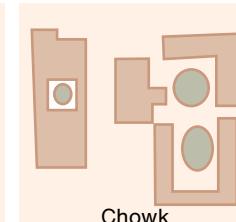
Choktha

public space at the junction of a street



Khadkee

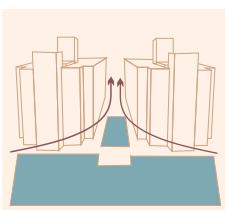
semi-private spaces at entrances of buildings



Chowk

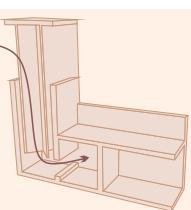
courtyard within the Pol houses

climate of ahmedabad: hot and dry



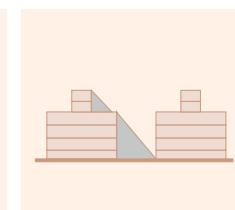
Wind Corridor

the wind cooled by a large water body increases in force along the wind corridor



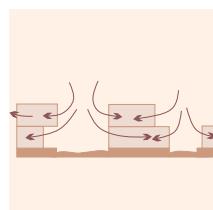
Windcatchers

catch wind, cooled by evaporative cooling techniques, bringing it down through the tower



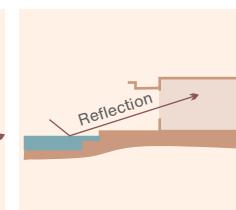
Narrow Lanes

derived from pols, they ensure mutual shading and a decrease in temperature



Courtyards

hierarchy of courts is maintained through the hospice improving ventilation



Water

cools down the facility and the tranquillity and calmness helps with healing

site plan



sections

Section AA



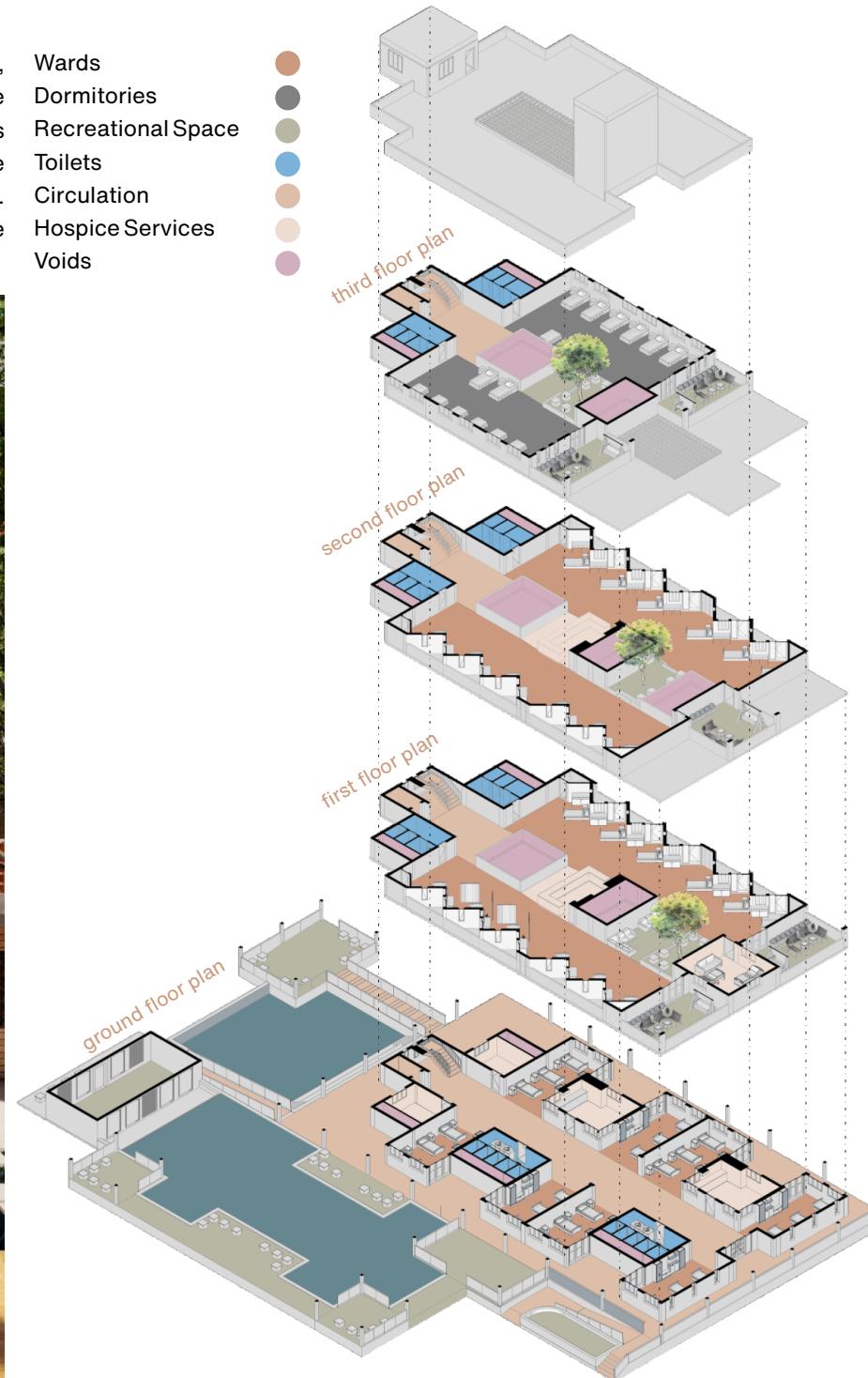
Section BB



ward design

The wards' design focuses on the comfort of the patients, with ample space for circulation and socializing. The balconies angled towards the wind direction keep the wards at an optimum temperature, and trees on each floor give the patients a focal point of care and affection that helps heal. Nursing stations on each floor are placed at an appropriate distance from all the beds.

Wards
Dormitories
Recreational Space
Toilets
Circulation
Hospice Services
Voids



Exploded Axonometric View highlighting Zoning, Circulation and Facilities



View from the Walking Trail



View of the wards from the Deck



Shaded corridors separating the wards from the court



Meditation rooms overlooking the water

landscape

The Hospice is interspersed with gardens and courtyards, each serving a different function. These spaces use the therapeutic properties of nature, water, and sunlight to create an atmosphere of healing for the patients. The Garden of Contemplation, adjoining the Mortuary, uses Japanese Zen Gardens' principles to welcome grieving family members. The Community garden reinterprets the traditional labyrinth garden, in itself a strong healing tool, and takes inspiration from the ancient stepwells of Ahmedabad.



Labyrinth Garden



Garden of Contemplation



Community Garden





Syncretism



Bauhaus
Architecture



Public Use



Sustainability



High
Security

brief

The project envisions a Consulate General for the Middle Eastern country of Israel in Mumbai, India. The Consulate would provide an array of services to Israeli citizens residing or traveling in India, such as assistance in emergencies and help with passports and birth reports. It would also assist non-Israelis with visas to Israel, Indian companies looking to invest or do business in Israel, and provide information on study and exchange programs.

The biggest challenge of the project was to bring together the contradictory demands of security and representation. The Consulate has highly public spaces such as the Visa Offices, Arms Museum, and the Library of Jewish Culture, on the same campus as high-security private spaces such as the Chancellory and the Consul's Residence. The design of these diplomatic facilities required engaging the conceptual and physical requirements for sustainable and innovative buildings, including incorporating public space and civic engagement, while complying with stringent security measures.

site

The site is located in Bandra Kurla Complex, a planned commercial complex in Mumbai.

BKC houses a number of high-security commercial buildings including the National Stock Exchange, SEBI, NABARD Head Office, IL&FS, Asian Heart Institute, Dow Chemicals, ICICI Bank and Citibank.

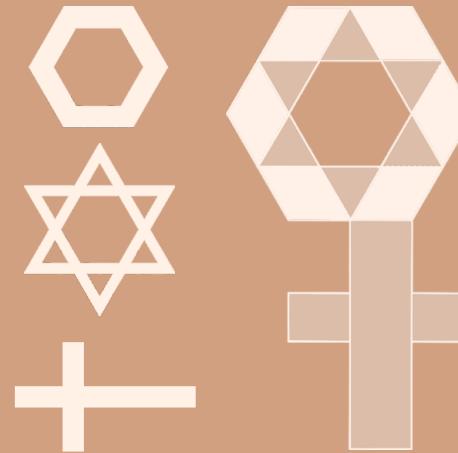


The city's airport is located few kilometres to the north.



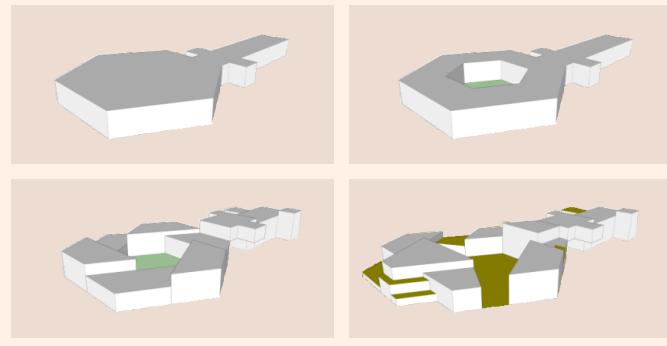
design: syncretism

Jews, Christians, and Muslims regard Israel as the biblical Holy Land. Its most sacred sites are in Jerusalem. Within its Old City, the Temple Mount complex includes the Dome of the Rock shrine, the historic Western Wall, Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



Along with the Bauhaus movement, these three religions have had a significant influence on Israel's architecture. The design takes religious symbols from the three faiths and uses Bauhaus architecture principles to derive the form of the building.

an exercise in massing and form

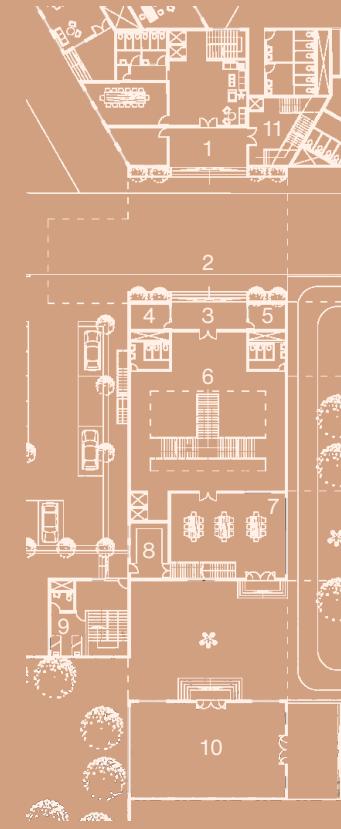


View of the Consul's Residence from the Parking

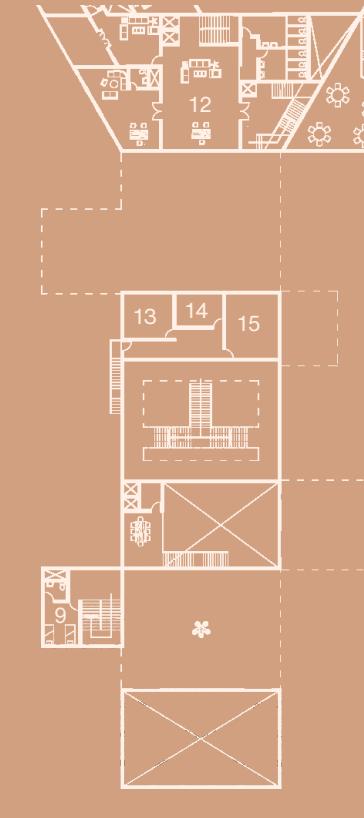
consul's residence

The Consul's Office connects both the Chancellery and the Consul's Residence. The Residence has been designed using the Bauhaus characteristics of asymmetry, irregularity, and pattern.

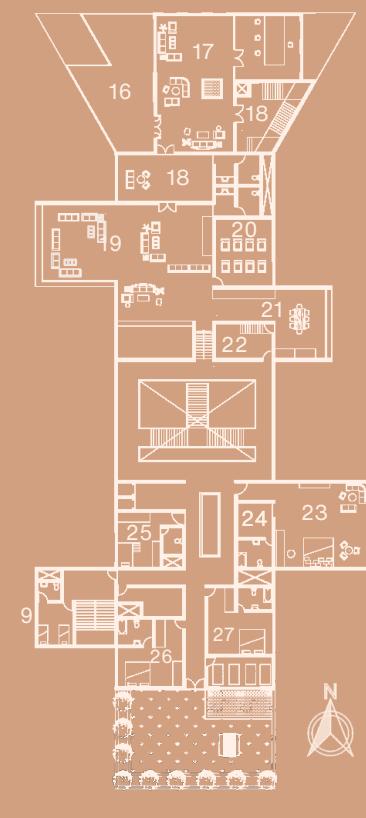
The Residence is where the Counsul would entertain high-ranking guests and officials, so a high degree of privacy is required. The living areas and the sleeping areas, as such, have been segregated into private and semi-private areas by a large hall with a grand staircase connecting the two levels.



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

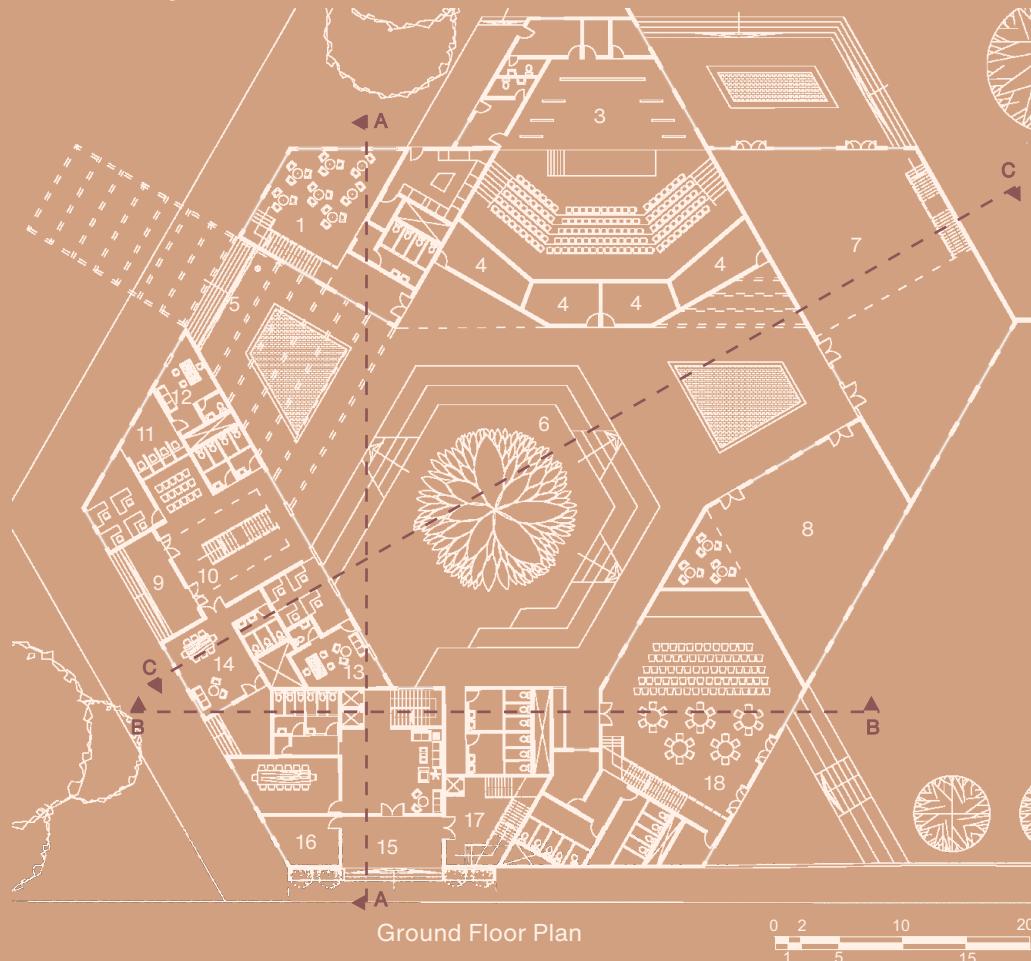
- 1. V.I.P. Chancellery Entry
- 2. Entrance to Residence
- 3. Lobby for Checking
- 4. Cloak Room
- 5. Surveillance Room
- 6. Central Hall
- 7. Dining Hall
- 8. Kitchen

- 9. Servants Room
- 10. Festivity Hall
- 11. Consul's Private Entrance
- 12. Reception / Waiting Area
- 13. Armory
- 14. EPBX Room
- 15. Surveillance Control Room
- 16. Terrace

- 17. Counsul's Office Suite
- 18. Counsul's Access
- 19. Living Room
- 20. Entertainment Room
- 21. Dining Room
- 22. Pantry
- 23. Master Bedroom
- 24. Walk-in Closet

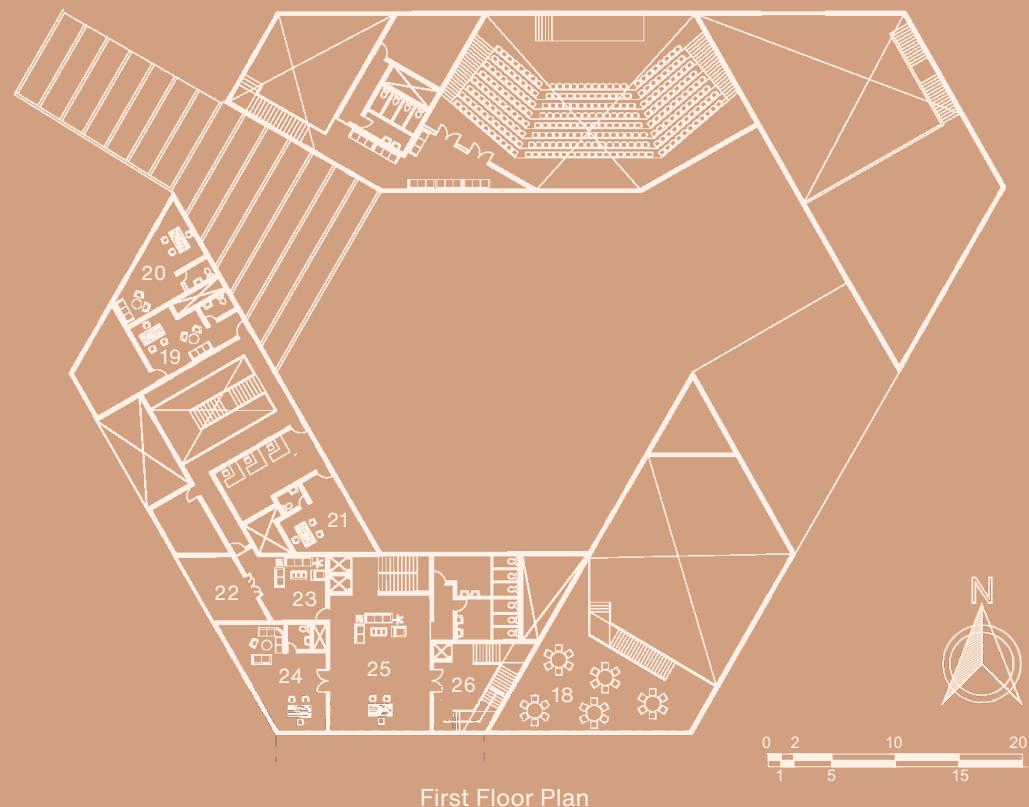
- 25. Children's Bedroom
- 26. Bedroom
- 27. Prayer Room

chancellery and cultural center

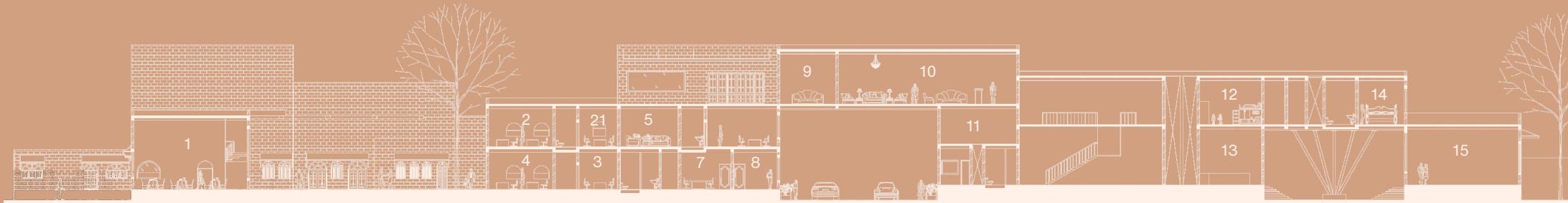


- 1. Café
- 2. Auditorium
- 3. Stage
- 4. Merchandise Stalls
- 5. Cultural Centre Entry
- 6. Courtyard
- 7. Israeli Arts Museum
- 8. Library of Jewish Learning
- 9. Chancellery Entry (Public)
- 10. Central Atrium

- 11. Visa Kiosks
- 12. Second Secretary
- 13. Commercial Attaché
- 14. Staff Lounge
- 15. VIP Entrance
- 16. Surveillance Room
- 17. Consul's Private Entrance to Chancellory and Residence
- 18. Multipurpose Hall
- 19. Military Attaché's Office
- 20. Visiting Dignitaries Office
- 21. Political Attaché's Office
- 22. Terrace
- 23. V.V.I.P. Waiting Hall
- 24. Assistant Consul's Office
- 25. Reception and Waiting Area
- 26. Consul's Access



site sections



Longitudinal Section A



Transverse Section B



Transverse Section C

1. Café	12. Children's Bedroom
2. Political Attachées Staff	13. Kitchen
3. Commercial Attachée's Office	14. Bedroom
4. Commercial Attachée's Staff	15. Festivity Hall
5. V.I.P. Waiting Area	16. Consul's Office Suite
6. Assistant Counsul's Office	17. Reception and Waiting Area
7. Main Conference Hall	18. V.I.P. Entrance Hall
8. Surveillance Room	19. Multipurpose Hall
9. Counsul's Lobby	20. Arms Museum
10. Living Room	21. Political Attachée's Office
11. Armory	22. Israeli Arts Museum



Water features around the courtyard



The proposed Israeli Consulate



Climate
Responsive



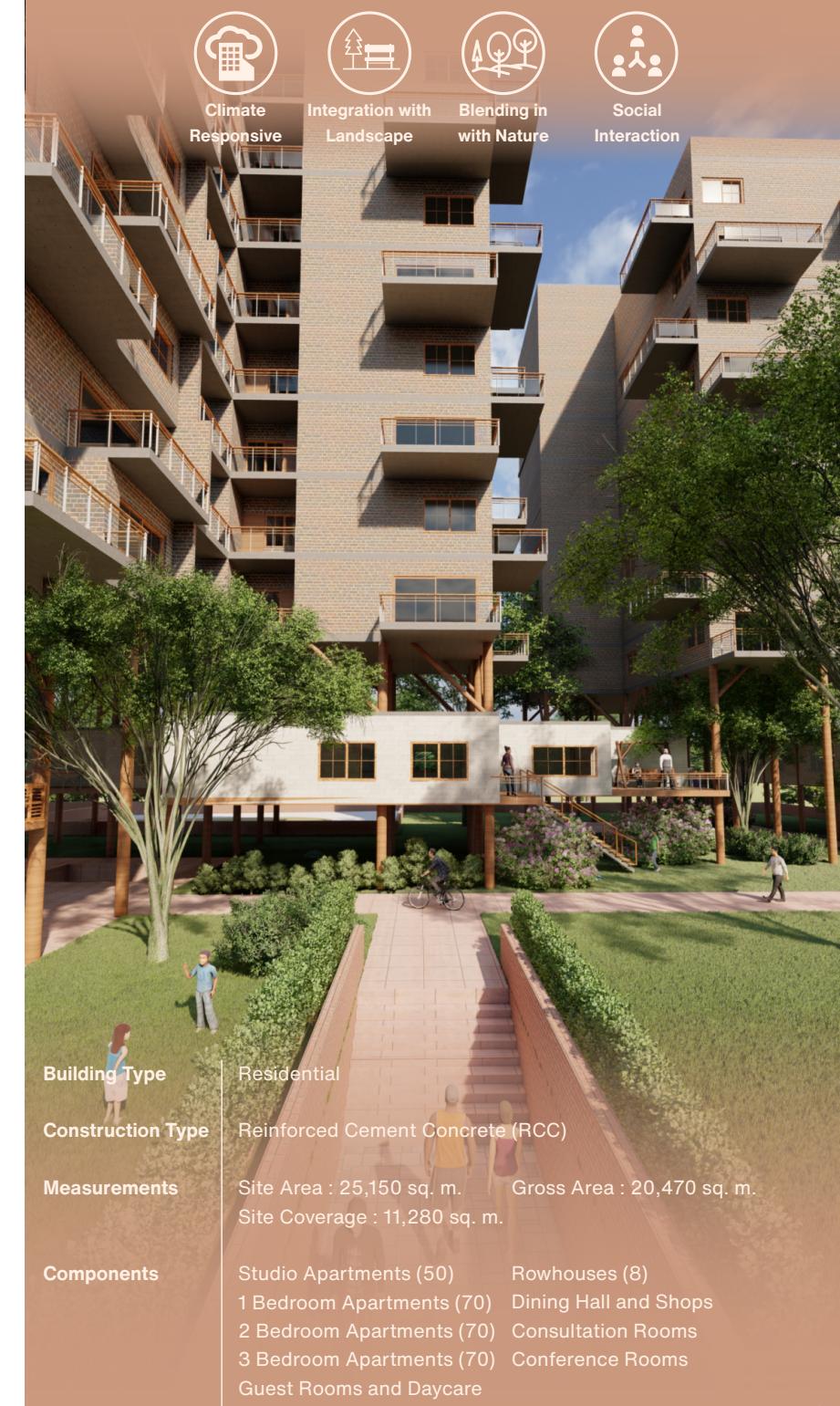
Integration with
Landscape



Blending in
with Nature



Social
Interaction



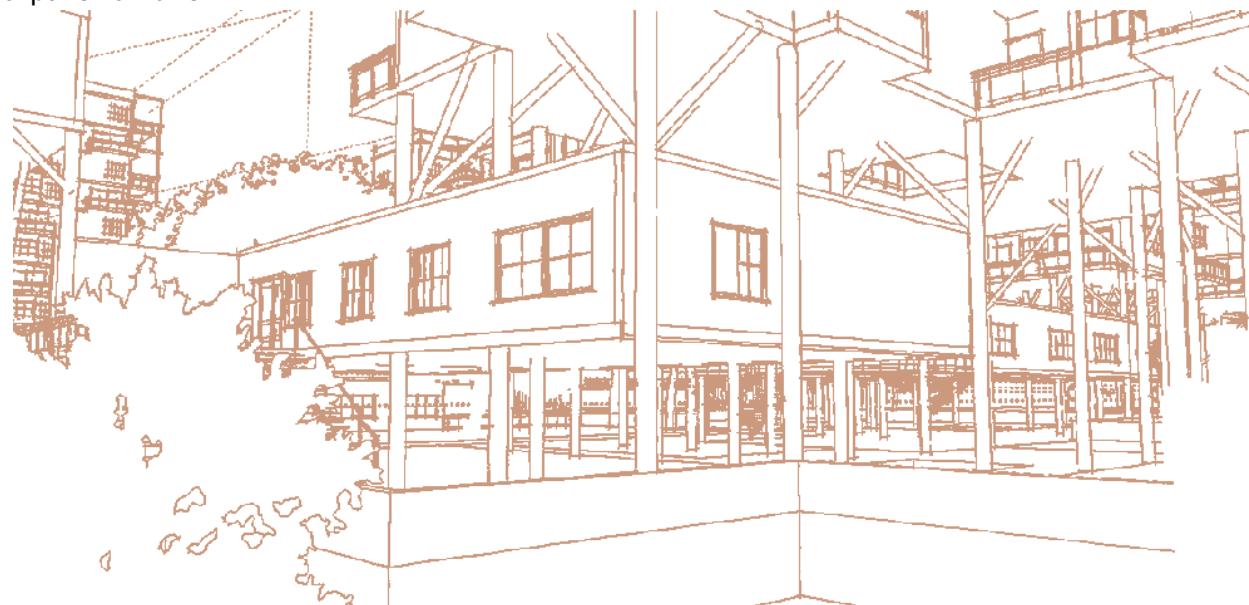
brief

The project tries to provide an alternative solution to the stacked matchbox housing schemes typical of the area. In an urban fabric governed by exorbitant land prices and market demand for total soil optimization, the project attempts to provide a contextual and user-oriented solution. It attempts to bring in the site's natural surroundings, including the dense forest area and water canal, into the housing scheme, keeping in mind the health and well-being of its residents.

forest living

The buildings are raised 9 meters above the podium level to bring the surrounding forests into the complex. This brings the surrounding woods into view all across the site and opens up the clear space to be used for various amenities such as landscaped gardens, clubhouses, decks, dining areas, and guest rooms, in the form of "tree houses."

The columns are designed to replicate tree trunks, while the additional concrete "branches" provide additional structural support in the absence of beams. A stream of water runs along the complex's central axis with east-west oriented buildings staggered along its sides to maintain wind supply and expansive views.





1. Pedestrian Entry/Exit

2. Vehicular Entry/Exit

3. Entry/Exit to Basement Parking

4. Shops and Laundry

5. Deck

6. Amphitheatre

7. Cabana

8. Conference Room

9. Dining Hall

10. Gymnasium

11. Multipurpose Hall

12. Swimming Pool

13. Community Kitchen

14. Common Lounge

(A) 1 & 2 Bedroom Apartments

(B) 2 & 3 Bedroom Apartments

(C) Studio Apartments

(D) Rowhouses

(E) Commercial Area

(F) Consultation Rooms

(G) Daycare Center

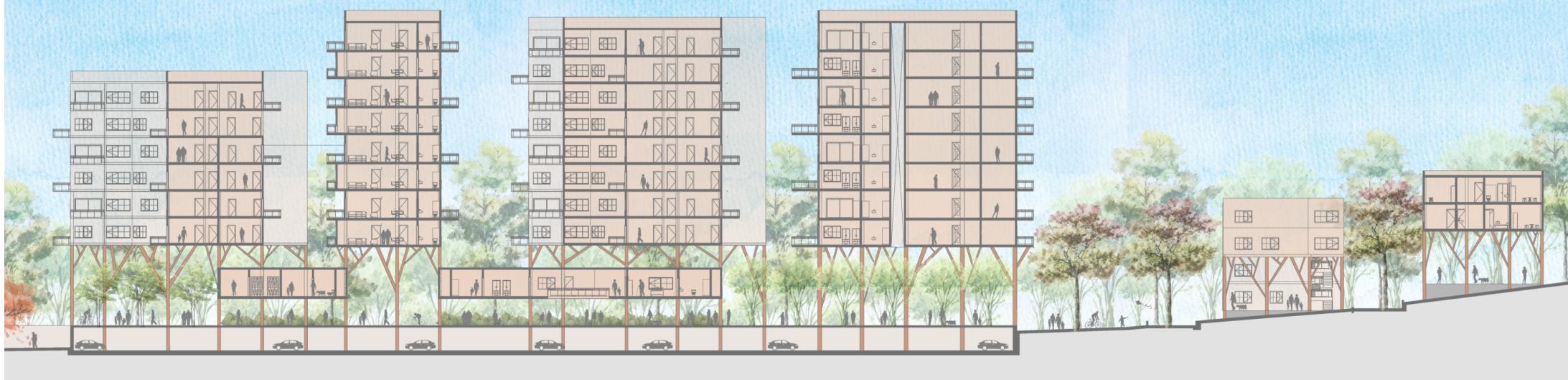
(H) Water Body

(J) Guest Rooms

(K) Woodlands

(L) Club House

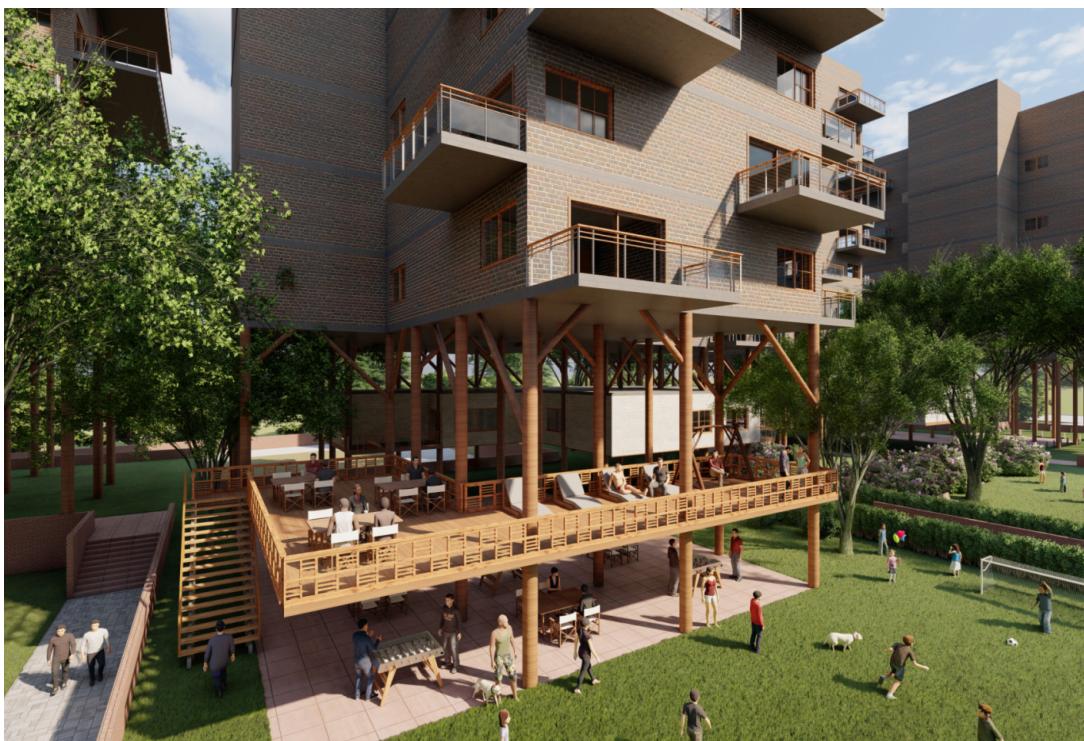
site section



Site Section A



Amenity areas such as guest rooms, entertainment rooms and cafes are imagined as "tree houses"



A typical gaming and sports area at the housing scheme

Samnidhana : a place of gathering

Bashiruddin Community Hall and Playground

Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Professional | 1 Month | Team: Rafiq Azam, Rishaad Amlani

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Sketchup, 3ds Max



SHATOTTO: Architecture for Green Living | 2018



Integration with
Landscape and traditions



Local materials
and traditions



Community
Participation



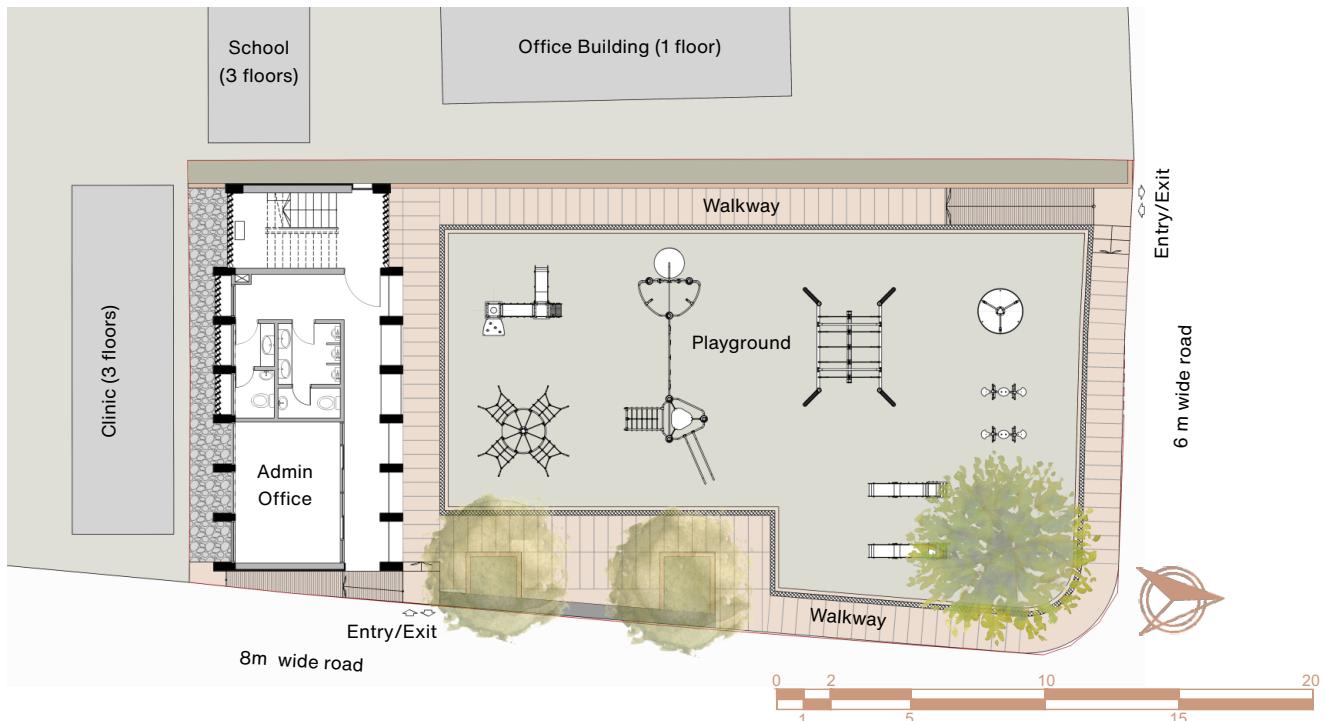
Social

brief

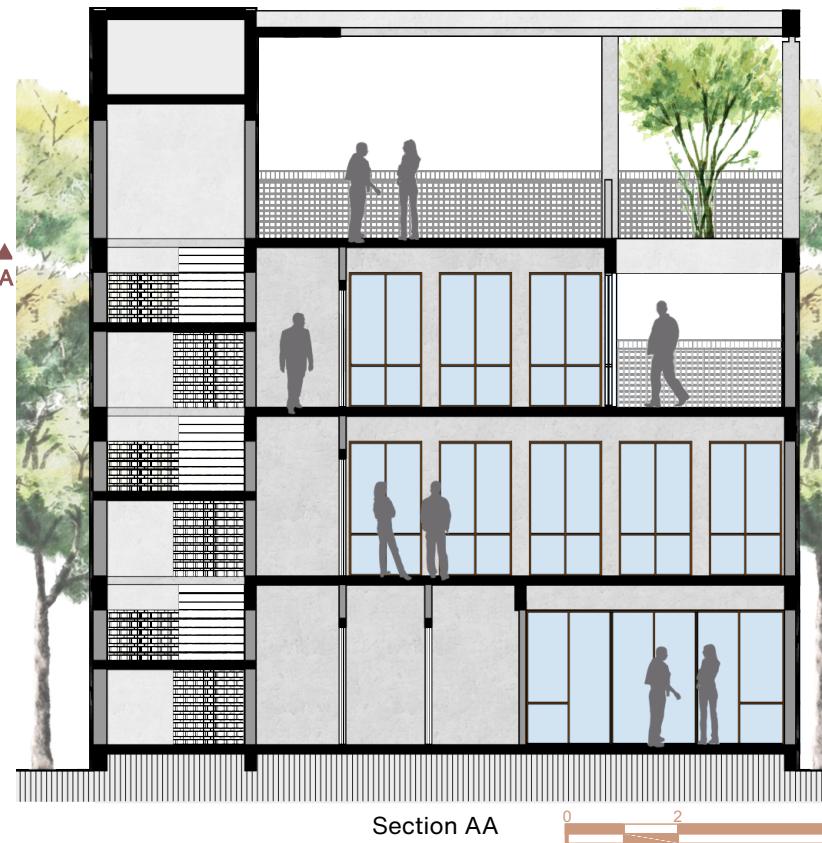
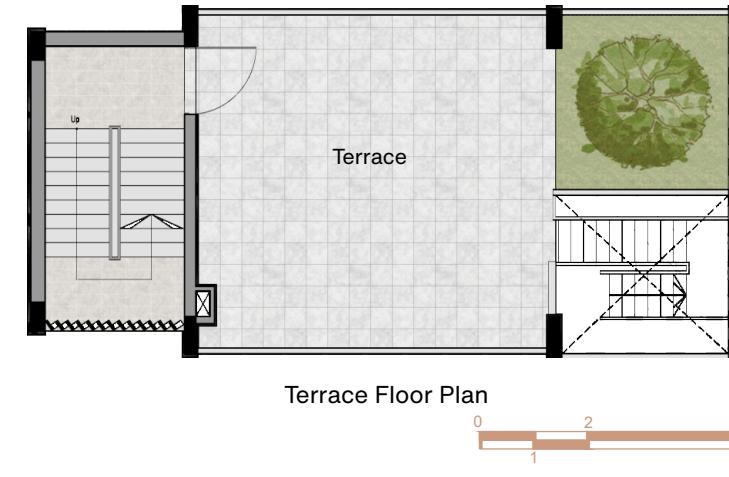
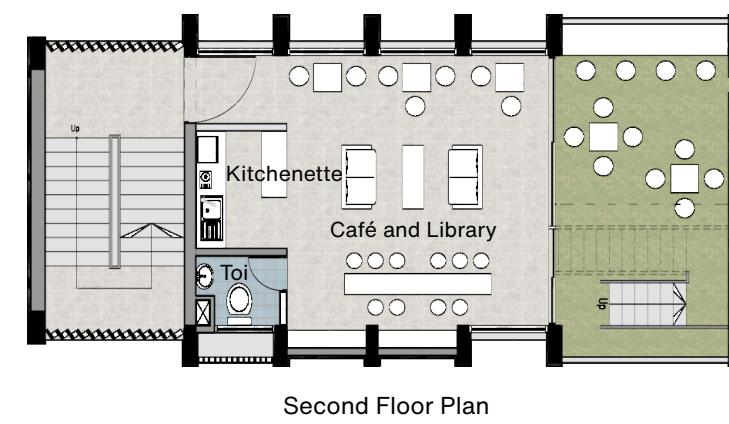
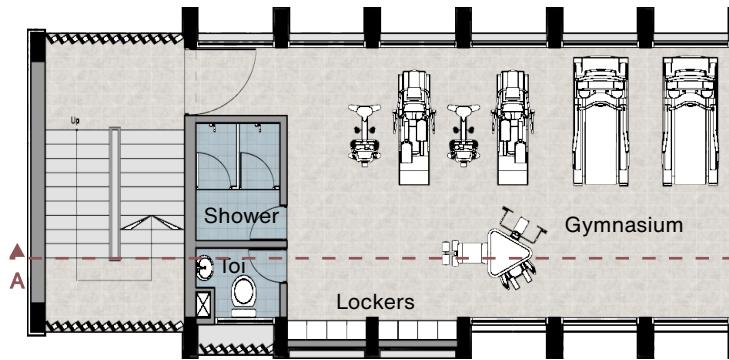
The project is part of the South Dhaka City Corporation's Jol Shobuje (Parks and Playgrounds) Initiative, a series of 33 Public Spaces to rejuvenate neighborhoods and communities. The design brief of each public space is developed through community outreach and the involvement of all stakeholders. During discussions with the local community, the need for a gymnasium and a playground was expressed. A café that could be contracted out was added to make the project financially viable.

The building's design aims for simplicity in materiality and form, using extended columns and recessed floor slabs to emphasize its verticality. The brick cladding extensively used is accentuated with horizontal exposed concrete elements. It uses a modern contemporary architectural language, while still staying rooted to the local traditions of its context using brick cladding from local kilns and variety of brick screens in different patterns on the facade.

site plan



design



antyeṣṭi : the last sacrifice

Delower Hossain Crematorium and Children's Graveyard

Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Professional | 1 month | Team: Rafiq Azam, Rishaad Amlani

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Sketchup, 3ds Max

5 DESIGN

SHATOTTO: Architecture for Green Living | 2018

brief

This project was also a part of the South Dhaka City Corporation's Jol Shobuje (Parks and Playgrounds) Initiative, a series of 33 Public Spaces to rejuvenate neighborhoods and communities.

The intent of the project was to upgrade the existing manual crematorium that was in a state of derelict and disrepair. A key challenge was to design the crematorium in a Muslim country where cremation is a rare practice.

The building is designed to be a compact structure, simple in form yet contemplative. It is envisioned to be a place where the bereaved families can mourn without being overpowered by the surroundings and yet appreciate life through the structure's simplistic beauty.



Existing Crematorium



Local materials and traditions



Psychology



Healing



Community Participation



Sustainability



Social Relevance

Building Type	Public Use
Construction Type	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) with Brick Cladding
Measurements	Site Area : 730 sq. m. Gross Area : 154 sq. m. Site Coverage : 195 sq. m.
Components	Ritual Platform Manual Burning Area Body Washing Area Electric Cremation Room Generator Room

design

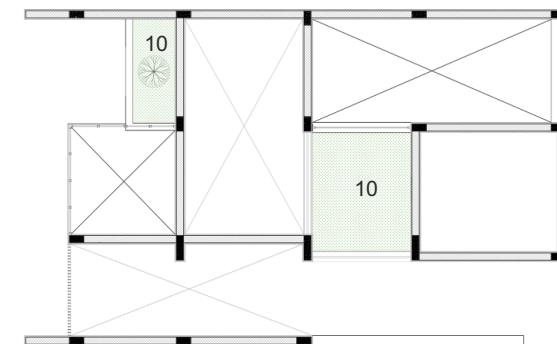
legend

- 1. Ramp
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Waiting Area
- 4. Ritual Platform
- 5. Body Washing Area
- 6. Manual Burning Area
- 7. Toilet
- 8. Store
- 9. Generator Room
- 10. Terrace
- 11. Electric Cremator

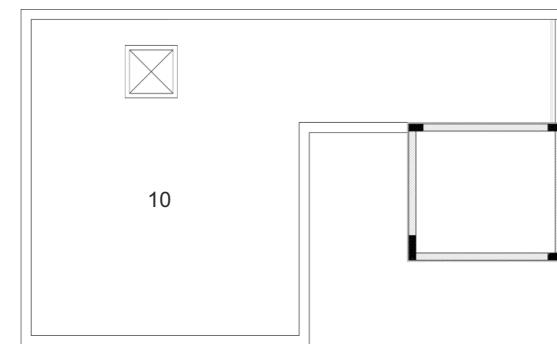
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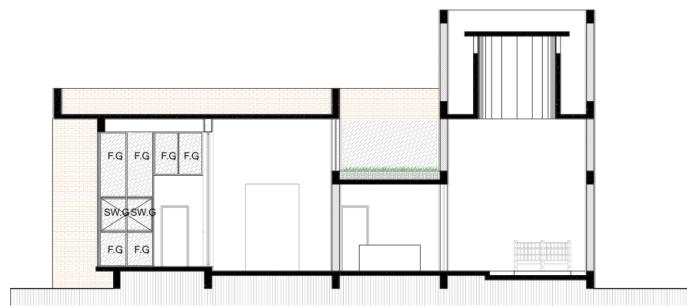
Ground Floor Plan



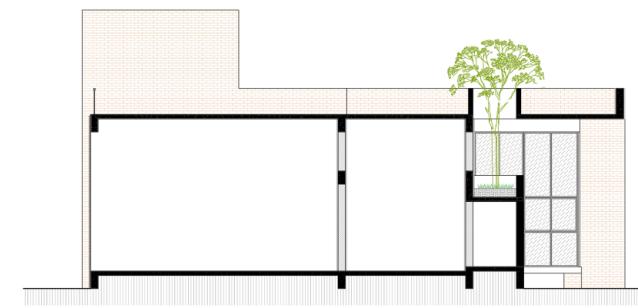
Level 2 Plan



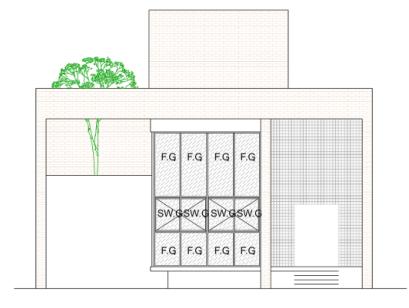
Level 3 Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Elevation



vidyā-vihāra : a place of learning

COEP Bajaj School of Mechanical Engineering and House of Clubs

Location: Pune, India

Professional | 6 months| Team: Prof. Christopher Benninger, Rishaad Amlani

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Sketchup, Lumion

6 BUILT

Christopher Charles Benninger and Associates | 2019



Structural
Complications



Community
Participation



Social
Interaction



Heritage
Preservation

brief

Established in 1854, the College of Engineering at Pune (COEP) is one of Asia's oldest engineering colleges. The existing Mechanical Engineering Drawing Hall is a part of this iconic campus. The proposed upgradation will double the square footage of the existing heritage building as a new Mechanical Engineering Department facility.

The upgraded building will retain the Mechanical Engineering Drawing Hall while housing additional laboratories, faculty rooms, and classrooms for the Mechanical Engineering Department. The building, also home to the House of Clubs, will have congregation facilities for the plethora of college clubs at COEP on the Ground Floor and a common Seminar Hall on the Lower Ground Floor.

The proposed extension will replicate the heritage structure's architectural language, with coursed rubble masonry walls, wooden windows, and projected concrete sills and lintels. On the second floor, the resituated Drawing Hall will be covered by a steel truss with skylights reminiscent of the original northlight truss in the existing building that needed to be demolished on the client's insistence.

location on the COEP master plan



Mechanical
Engineering
Drawing Hall
and House of
Clubs



Building Type

Educational

Construction Type

RCC and Steel Composite Structure

Measurements

Gross Area - 3532 sq.m.

Components

House of Clubs
Gymkhana and Offices
Seminar Halls
Research Laboratories

Mechanical Drawing Hall
Faculty Rooms
CAD Classroom

existing building

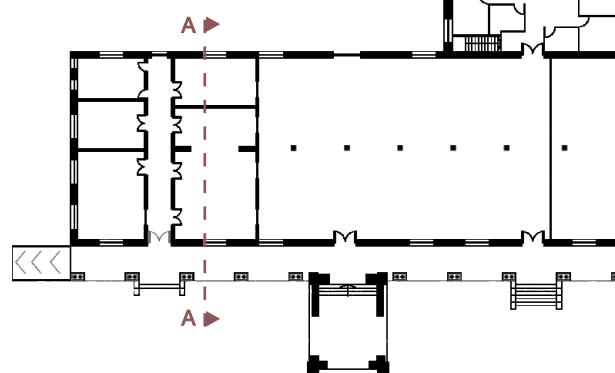
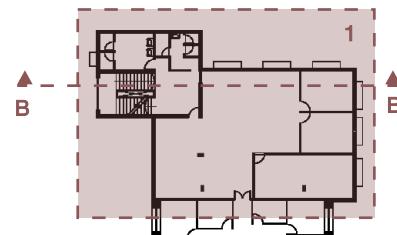


proposed extension

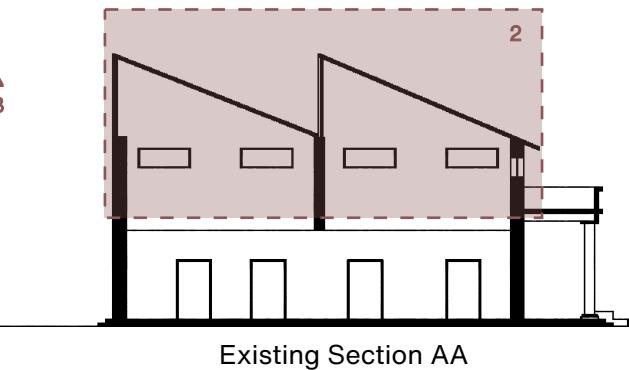


1. To be demolished due to poor quality of construction and non-compliance with Campus Masterplan

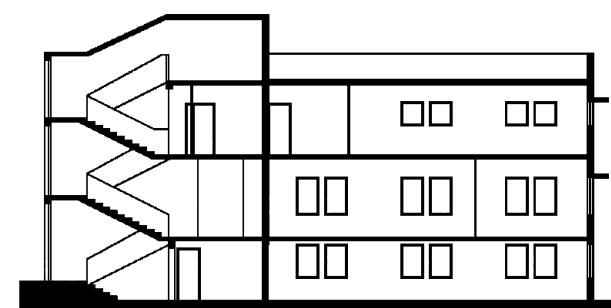
2. Existing roof to be demolished and two floors added as part of the extension



Existing Ground Floor Plan



Existing Section AA



Existing Section BB



Ramps and new staircases have been added to improve accessibility



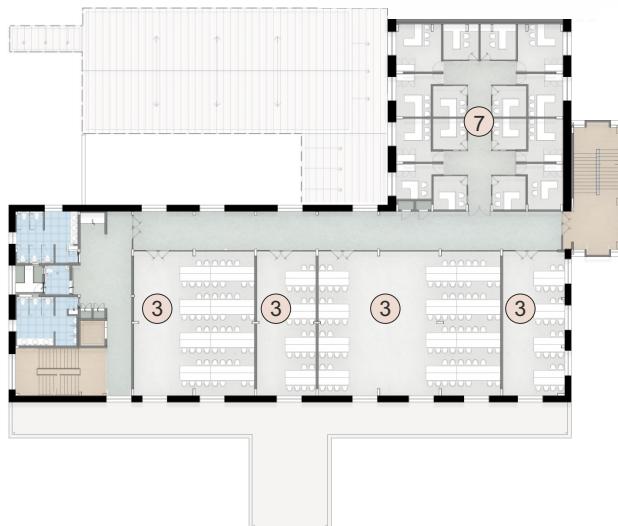
The mechanical drawing hall receives natural light through skylights

the design

The Mechanical Building is a heritage structure and hence, there was a conscious effort to preserve the fabric of the building, despite the removal of the northlight roof at the insistence of the client. The stone exterior walls would remain untouched, while the interior would be replaced by a steel-RCC composite structure with deck slabs allowing for the increase in height and capacity of the building. The biggest challenge in the project, apart from its complicated structural design, was the negotiation between the aspiration of the clients, the needs of the students and teachers, and the preservation of the architectural heritage of the building.



Ground Floor Plan with Site



First Floor Plan



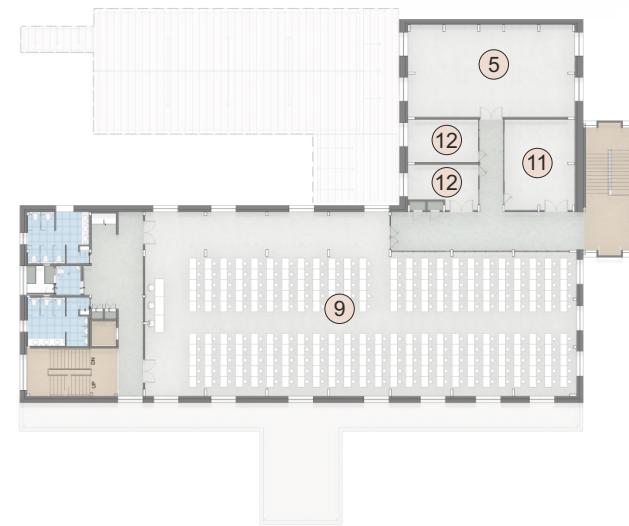
Sectional View AA

1. House of Clubs
2. Exam Room
3. Laboratories

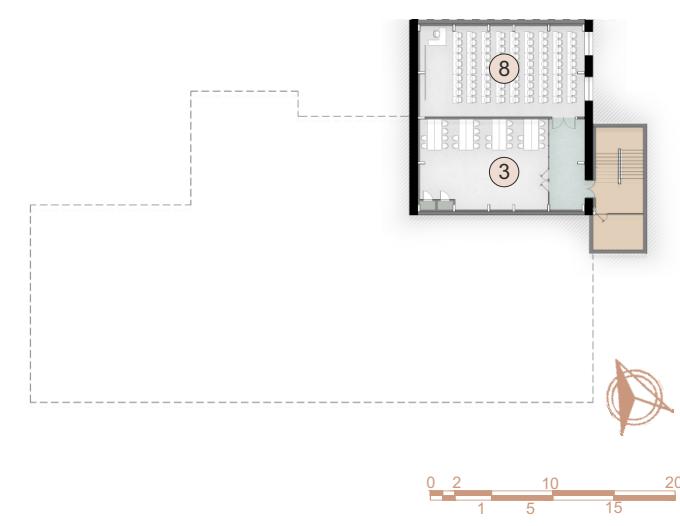
4. Arts and Crafts Room
5. Library
6. Seminar Hall

7. Faculty Rooms
8. CAD Classroom
9. Drawing Hall

10. Existing NCC Building
11. IT Room
12. Tuition Room



Second Floor Plan



Basement Plan

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